

I B S PROGRAM NOTE NO. 1

This year you should have received from the IBS Programming Department:

The IBS Programming Report
The IBS Dramatic Script Library Catalogue
Notations on Programming Policy for IBS Stations
IBS Tenth Anniversary Broadcast Format (full members only)

If you failed to receive these they will be promptly sent upon your request. The first three have lasting value, so we urge you to keep them together until a new type handbook for IBS stations, which is being designed, reaches you.

This department this year is developing services, the need for which made themselves apparent in the Programming Report. The dramatic script library is one of these. Stations are urged to take advantage of the free material this library contains. Over 25 scripts have already been sent out. These and many more are available to you. More are being added right along. (Why not send us yours?) This library was started at the urgent request of member stations. Start a dramatic series! Give these scripts a try. Tell us what you think of them on the blank provided. We'll weed out the weak ones and build the finest dramatic script library in America--available only to IBS members!

Coming soon! A basic light-classical (dinner-type) music library list, and a basic plan for gathering campus news.

At our request, RCA Victor has devised a \$300 record library of dinner-type music. It has been purchased by one of our stations and is now being tested and evaluated. A copy of this will soon be on its way to you. Please note, this was purchased at 20% off the \$300 list price from a local retailer. You can probably do as well or better by dealing carefully with your own retailer.

A system for gathering Campus News is also being tested in one of our stations. It probably will be of value to many of us. When it is ready--soon now--you will get it.

Special Note. The IBS Tenth Anniversary Broadcast Format has been sent to all full-member stations. This describes the nature of the program and the plan for contributing to it. Production is being held up pending the arrival of your material at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. If you haven't sent your material, please do so now--to Prof. John Roberts at Temple, who is supervising the production. This program will be released on a round-robin as soon as it is built. If you missed getting a copy of the Format, let me know and I'll send one immediately.

The monthly edition of the Service Bulletin of the FREC lists free transcription availabilities. You can get on the mailing list by writing to: Gertrude G. Broderick, Secretary-Editor, Federal Radio Education Committee, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Howard C. Hansen
IBS Program Manager
MacMurray College
Jacksonville, Ill.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1776

The first of July, 1776, was a day of great importance in the history of the United States. It was on this day that the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress. This document declared that the thirteen colonies were no longer part of Great Britain, but were now free and independent states. The Declaration was signed by fifty-six delegates to the Congress, and it was this act that marked the birth of the United States as a nation.

The Declaration of Independence was a bold statement of the colonies' desire for self-government. It was a statement that the colonies were no longer willing to be ruled by a distant king, but that they wanted to govern themselves. The Declaration was a statement of the colonies' belief in the rights of man, and it was a statement of their belief in the principles of democracy. The Declaration was a statement of the colonies' belief in the power of the people, and it was a statement of their belief in the power of the law.

The Declaration of Independence was a statement of the colonies' belief in the power of the people, and it was a statement of their belief in the power of the law. The Declaration was a statement of the colonies' belief in the power of the people, and it was a statement of their belief in the power of the law.

The Declaration of Independence was a statement of the colonies' belief in the power of the people, and it was a statement of their belief in the power of the law. The Declaration was a statement of the colonies' belief in the power of the people, and it was a statement of their belief in the power of the law.

The Declaration of Independence was a statement of the colonies' belief in the power of the people, and it was a statement of their belief in the power of the law. The Declaration was a statement of the colonies' belief in the power of the people, and it was a statement of their belief in the power of the law.

The Declaration of Independence was a statement of the colonies' belief in the power of the people, and it was a statement of their belief in the power of the law. The Declaration was a statement of the colonies' belief in the power of the people, and it was a statement of their belief in the power of the law.

The Declaration of Independence was a statement of the colonies' belief in the power of the people, and it was a statement of their belief in the power of the law. The Declaration was a statement of the colonies' belief in the power of the people, and it was a statement of their belief in the power of the law.

The Declaration of Independence was a statement of the colonies' belief in the power of the people, and it was a statement of their belief in the power of the law. The Declaration was a statement of the colonies' belief in the power of the people, and it was a statement of their belief in the power of the law.